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penned than the concluding ones of the Reviewer,—‘*without war there would be no peace on earth.*’

It is impossible in a single brief article to discuss this great subject. To us, nothing is more obvious, than that peaceful sentiments will spring up and grow in the minds of men, in exact proportion to the progress of knowledge and the influence of Christianity. Nothing could be more reasonable, or more advantageous for nations, than the adoption, by common consent, of some tribunal, to arbitrate between them in case of differences, and the abolition utterly, thereby, of the atrocious custom of war. The fulfilment by such a policy of the beautiful and sublime language of Prophecy, revealing in the future the periods ‘when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more,’ is hardly to be realized until the people of Europe learn more of their rights and interests, and obtain a larger share in their government.

The standing armies, and vast stores of warlike implements and of ammunition, and the naval armaments, maintained by European Potentates, are mighty obstacles to peace; but the people will finally know that these are designed, in most cases, *rather to keep them in subjection than to defend their rights*. Were the population of Europe as enlightened, free, moral, and virtuous as the people of New England, few difficulties, we imagine, would be found in the way of a general and perpetual peace. Voltaire, who was quick to discern the inconsistencies and crimes of Christian nations, having mentioned famine, the plague, and war, as the great evils of the world, and that the *last* comprises and concentrates the other two, says we owe this last (war) ‘*to the fancy of two or three hundred persons, scattered over the surface of the globe, under the name of princes and ministers.*’

It was observed by that lamented friend of Peace (the late Wm. Ladd, Esq.), speaking of a League, or a Coalition of Nations,—‘As to its practicability, whatsoever depends on human volition, is practicable,—what has been done, may be done again,—what now exists on a small scale, may hereafter exist on a larger one.’

The doctrine of the Prussian reviewer may suit the heartless system of European politics, and the more cruel system of an unbaptized and infidel philosophy, but should be utterly reprobated by all American republicans and Christians. We have seen too much of the hand and shared too largely in the beneficence of the Almighty Ruler of nations, to despair of the fortunes of our race. We ask the attention of all good and peaceable men (as Isaac Walton would say) to the following words of that excellent lover of peace, just quoted:

‘There perished, in the wars which followed the French Revolution, five millions and sixty thousand men. Had Christians used as much energy in converting the heathen, as they have in cutting each other’s throats,—had the expenses of the late wars been employed in sending five millions of missionaries to the heathen, after having set them the example of peace at home,—the world would soon be converted to the peaceful religion of Christ.’ ”—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

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#### VOICE OF THE PERIODICAL PRESS.

We earnestly desire to call the attention of the friends of peace to the first articles in the February and March numbers of the Democratic Review, published in New York, entitled, “The Peace Movement,” and “The late William Ladd.” We are sure the perusal of them will

afford gratification, not only by the singular felicity of their style, but still more by the sound philosophical views they take of the principles and action of the peace operation; and the discriminating rationality of the doctrines advanced. The first of these articles (No. for February) treats of the aims and efforts of Peace Societies; the sentiments which lead to war, the favorable circumstances now existing, inspiring a hope of peace; the opinions of eminent men on the subject, and the effects of the present movement. The second article (No. for March) is employed in delineating the character of the late William Ladd, the characteristic earnestness with which he promulgated his principles; the peculiarities of his person, manner and feelings, by which his great influence was produced; and the religious sentiments which guided him in his arduous labors, and it concludes with a brief history of his valuable and beneficent life.

We wish our limits would permit us to give extracts from these interesting articles, although we should hardly know how to select them, where the whole is so highly sustained; but we hope to do so in future, unless it should be deemed expedient to reprint the whole in a separate form.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in Boston, during the last week of May, usually devoted to the anniversary exercises of kindred societies. Due notice will be given in the weekly papers; and meanwhile arrangements are in contemplation and progress to give it a peculiar kind and degree of interest.

THE ADVOCATE.—The next No. will be published on the week of our Anniversary, and be issued from that time, *once a month*.

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